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WEATHER FORECAST.

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RICHMOND, VA. THURSDAY. AUGUST 16. 1900.

## **ALLIED ARMY HAS** REACHED MATOW

Was at That Place Friday or Saturday.

CHAFFEE REPORTS.

Message From Him Received Through Admiral Remey.

ONLY TWENTY MILES FROM PEKIN

Chinese Opposition is of no Consequence. But Heat is Intense-Baron Sternberg and Secretary Root Expect Heavy Fighting at Tung Chow, Haliway Between Matow and Pekin.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, August 15 .- The tension of the Chinese situation has been intense throughout the day, for it is has been a day of extreme anxiety of watching and walting with only meagre and fragmentary information as to the military and

diplomatic phases. One of the new developments to-day was the statement that messages are being received from Minister Conger, which are not transmitted through any of our officials in China, or through the Chinese Minister here, but directly to the State Department. These messages come by the way of Tsi Nan.

So far as the messages can be deciphered, there is no indication that Mr. Conger received any dispatches from the State Department. Nothing could be learned of the contents of the dispatches received, althorg: it was stated that there were quite a number from Minister Conger, and some from General Chaffee and the American consuls.

It is said that the German force now on its way to China will land in the vicinity of Lin Yu, which is directly east of
Pekin. It is said that the road from Lin
Yu to Pekin is much better than that between Ten Tsin and Pekin, as the ground is higher and the country more suitable

for nelitary operations.

CHAFFEE AT MATOW.

Word came early in the day to the Navy
Department that General Chaffee has
reached Matow, about twenty miles from
Pekin. This occurred Friday or Saturday,
though the dispatch from General Chaffee,
sent through Admiral Remey, was not sent through Admiral Remey, was not sufficiently definite to locate the exact time. But in any event three or four days have elapsed since then, and there has been time for a still further advance toward the Imperial city.

It was announced at the State and War Decembers, that any communications

It was announced at the state and war Departments that any communications from Minister Conger or the American consuls concerning affairs in China would not be made public, because the situation contained so many possibilities of extreme hazard that the greatest caution must be

hazard that the greatest caution must be observed.

The actual developments of the day consisted of the Remey dispatch heretofore alluded to and one from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. The State Department declined to make known the contents of the Goodnow dispatch. This opened a wide field for conjecture, the most generally accepted view being that Mr. Goodnow had been advised against the plan of delivering the legationers outside of city of Pekin.

The cinher experts were busy with a

The cipher experts were busy with a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, which was se unintelligible that it had to be returned to the telegraph company to be repeated. So far as it could be desciphered it appears to repeat a message sent by Minister Conger to Fowler, telling the latter that the situation was becoming more critical at Pekin and that the Chinese authorities were seeking to compel the legationers to leave the city under Chinese escort.

SPEEDY CHANGE. The Chinese official concurred in the belief expressed by the Chinese Minister belief expressed by the Chinese and set at London that there would be a speedy and sudden change and peace within the next few weeks. On the other hand Beron Von Sternberg regards Tung Chow, midway between Matow and Pekin, the real battle-ground, and Secretary Root

is inclined to accept this view.

The message of the French Minister at
Pekin, Mr. Pichon, to the French, Foreign
Office was at first regarded here us identical with the last Conger message, which the State Department has not made public. While the messages are not alike, it is understood that they ngree on considerable of the information contained.

The arrival of President McKinley in

town is looked forward to with interest in view of the crisis. The party will be here early to-morrow, and an extended conference between the President, Secre-tary Root, Acting Secretary Adee, and others is likely to occur early in the day. This probably will assume the aspect of a Cabinet conference, if, indeed, it is not felt desirable to hold a special Cabinet eting. The regular meeting day of the

### DISPATCH FROM CHAFFEE.

Little Opposition, But the Heat is Terrible-Men Prostrated.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The Bureau of Navigation has made public the following dispatch:
 TAKU, August 12.—Just received un-

TAKU, August 12.—Just received undated dispatch from Chaffee:
"Matow yesterday; opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat; many men prostrate. Please inform Secretary of War.

REMEY."

Matow is about eleven or twelve miles beyond Ho-si-wu. This road between Ho-si-wu and Matow is indicated on the War Department map as the worst section of the road between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

#### NEARING PEKIN.

Rain is Falling, Which May Delay the Advance.

Advance.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, August 15.—Rear-Admiral
Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the
British Admiralty, says:

"Have received the following, from
the General at Ho-Si-Wu, August 10th:

"The troops are distant about twenty the General at Ho-Si-Wu, August 10th:

"The troops are distant about twentyseven miles from Pekin. They experienced
little orposition. A position had been
prepared by the enemy, but, as the allies
avanced, they fied. The tartar cavalry
see charged by two squadrons of Benwas charged by two squadrons of Ben-

The Standards of Generals Ma, and Sung, were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise ex-"A second dispatch, dated Ho-Si-Wu,

A second dispatch, dated Ho-Si-Wu, August 11, says: "The advance may be somewhat delayed as rain is falling."

#### ON SIEGE RATIONS.

Legationers Ignorant of all Outside (By Associated Press.)

PARIS, August 15 .- The French Forign offices had received the following dispatch from the Minister of the French, at Pekin, M. Pichon, dated August 9th: "We have been advised that Li Hung is charged to negotiate tele Chang is charged to negotiate ten-graphically with the Powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring out-side the legations. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negoti-ate without the diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legations' grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling to Chinese hands. The secrisk failing to Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by Imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread, for fifteen days."

The following dispatch has been received

The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton:
"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many

missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. The Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an inevstigation and re-establish order With the view of giving weight to the misions and to show that accord exists between the mandarians and the consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

#### REBELS UNCONTROLLABLE.

Attacks on Legations Renewed and Supplies of Food Stopped. (By Associated Press.)

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug 15.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghal says:

"An authentic message from Pekin, dated August 7, says the attacks on the legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. The advance of the allies, it is feared, has excited the fanatics and the rebels are again uncontrollable."

#### ALLIES REACH PEKIN.

So States Shanghai Correspondent of a London Paper.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, August 16-4 A. M.-"The al-lies are reported to have reached Pekin Monday," says the Shanghal correspondent of The Dally Express, wiring yesterday He adds: "Chinese

statement, but without details." A Paris message repeats this; but the statement, especially as it emanated from Shanghai, must be accepted with considerable reserve.

Telegraphing from Yang Tsun, August relegraphing from Yang Tsun, August 6th, a Daily News correspondent says:
"Sir Alfred Gaslelee hopes to keep the enemy running and to follow him right into Pekin."

Ngan Ping was occupied without firing

Ngan Ping was occupied without hiring a shot, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, from that place, dated August 11th:

"It is believed," the message adds, "that Generals Tung Fuh Slang, Ma, and Chung are intrenching, forty thousand strong, at Tung Chau. The allies may avoid Tung Chau, pursuing the route northwest from Chang Kiang Wan." Chang Kiang Wan.

Tung Chau appears to be about twelve miles from Pekin.

A dispatch to the same paper from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says that the

(Continued on Second Page.)

officials profess to be willing to hand over the foreign ministers, their families and

## COUCH'S WOUNDS PROVE FATAL

Insane Watchman of Oyster Beds Terrorized Hotel Guests and Then Shot Himself-

Captain Joseph Couch, the ovster-bed watchman, who shot himself at West Point early Tuesday morning, died at 10 o'clock last night at the Old Dominion Hospital, where he had been brought for medical attention. He was about 43 years old. His friends have been communicated with, but no arrangements for the fun-eral have been made.

Captain Joseph Couch was operated upon yesterday morning by Dr. D. Meade Mann, who found the path of the bullet, and found that it had entered a little be-

low the heart, taken a downward course, and had passed through his body, coming out near the small of the back.

Before inflicting the fatal wound in his own body last Tuesday morning be townward. he terrorized the guests at the Ter-minal Hotel, at West Point, and the escape of several well-known Richmond peo ple from death at his hands was remark

able.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Captain Couch forced the door of the hotel, and falling to find the proprietor's rooms, ascended to the third floor, entered the room of A. D. Dickerson, of Richmond, fired one shot through the wall of a room occupied by Mrs. W. B. Sutton, Jr., also of this city, then tried to kill Mr. Dickerson, and finally shot a hole through his own abdomen.

Mr. Dickerson, who was in the thick of the trouble, says that the Captain entered his room and said that he had killed four blacks down the river and that they had followed him to the hotel with the intention of killing him and all those that harbored him. Turning to the door he fired

tion of killing him and all those that har-bored him. Turning to the door he fired a sh + at an alleged intruger. Then pull-ing Mr. Dickerson out on the roof, he denounced him as a spy and threw his gun into his face. Dickerson threw his arm up and the shot went wide. The Captain then placed the muzzle of his rifle to his own head and attempted to pull the trig-ger with his toe, this failing, he fired a 38 calibre bullet through his abdomen, slid to the ground by means of a lightslid to the ground by means of a light ning rod, and was captured by Town Ser

geant Robinson, Commonwealth's Attor-ney Lewis and other neighbors who had been attracted to the house by the sound of the shots.

Mr. B. F. C. Rothwell, senior lessee, at the sound of the first shot ran to the windows and ordered the house surrounded. Then with lessee Heywood, Mr. B. F. Traylor, of Richmond, Mr. Whitfield

## TEN CONGRESSMEN FROM VIRGINIA

This the Battle-Cry of Old Dominion Democrats.

GOOD REPORTS MADE.

Representatives of Various Districts Bespeak Success in All Directions.

VIGOROUS WORK IN COUNTIES.

Unanimously Agreed at Yesterday's Meeting of the State Central and Executive Committees That This Should Be the Policy of the Party This

Year.

Ten Congressmen from Virginia and an increased majority for Bryan this fall! This is the encouraging motto under which the Democrats of the Old Dominion will work this fall. This is the goal established in the meeting of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees, held at the Jefferson yesterday for the purpose of receiving reports as to the political condition in each of the ten districts of the State. According to statements made by he party's representatives from the several sections of Virginia the Democrats were never better organized than at present and were never more thoroughly equipped and prepared for waging battle. But despite these fav-orable conditions the campaign is to be aggressive, vigorous and unrelenting, in the hope that the State may have a solid Democratic delegation in the next Con-

While it was admitted that there was ome doubt as to how the Second, Fourth, Ninth and Tenth Districts might go, gentlemen having in hand the work in these districts expressed themselves as sanguine as to the results. It was the general opinion that the fight this year will not be fought with the difficulties that attended the battle of 1896 and that the Democrats are in an infinitely more favorable position now than they were then. It is, therefore. now than they were then. It is, therefore, proposed to make a clean sweep in the Old Dominion this year and the party leaders are hopeful of bringing about this result. After the meeting yesterday, which was entirely a meeting for the impariting of information, Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson said he thought all ten Congressional Districts in Virginia would elect Democratic Congressmen, and added that all the money in the United States would not carry the State against Bryan next November.

Eight members of the State Executive Committee attended the session, while all he districts were represented by members of the State Central Committee or by gen-lemen who held proxies of members. Senator Daniel, Attorney-General Montague and a number of other prominent Demo-crats not directly interested in the cam-paign were present and the former made a brief talk at the close of the session, giving an account of the improved con-dition of the Democratic party in the great West, through which he has recently traveled.

COMMMITTEEMEN PRESENT. The following members of the two com-nittees were represented either in person

or by proxy: State Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson and ecretary Joseph Button. State Executive Committee-First Dis-rict-W. A. Jones. Second District-R. E. Boykin.

Fourth District-Wm. Hodges Mann. Sixth District—Carter Glass.
Eighth District—Joseph E. Willard.
Ninth District—W. F. Rhea.
Tenth District—Edwards Echols.
State Central Committee—First District—

I F Crismond. Second District-R. E. Boykin, represent-

ing C. F. Day; D. G. Smith and H. E. Third District-E. L. C. Scott, Simon Solomon and Clyde W. Saunders. Fourth District-F. R. Lassiter, T. E. Clark, R. G. Southall, J. M. Harris and Robert Turnbull, representing Asa D.

Fifth District-George M. Helms, representing R. A. James.
Sixth District-W. P. Barksdale, representing W. H. Calhoun; A. S. Priddy, representing D. O. Eggleston and Wood

Bouldin.

Seventh District—E. C. Folkes, representing George W. Morris.

Eighth District—C. P. Clancy, represented by J. Taylor Ellyson, Granville Gaines and George S. Shackelford.

Ninth District—T. A. Lynch, B. F. Buchanan and P. F. St. Clair.

Tenth District—Joseph Button, H. D. Flood, representing E. W. Hubbard, S. M. Donald, representing W. A. Rinchart; Edward Echols, representing F. T. Glasgow, and Irving P. Whitehead.

THE CAMPAIGN.

State Chairman Ellyson called the committees to order at 11:40 o'clock, and, after the roll had been called, explained that he had called the committee together in order that they might consider mat ers of importance in connection with the campaign in this State. He said he belleved the Democrats should organize horoughly and make a vigorous fight in every district.

every district.
"I believe we will be able to return our ten congressmen," declared Chairman Ellyson, "but we ought not to feel that we are not going to have any contests. I have dready begun the organization in the coun ties, through correspondence and hope that the work will be pressed forward with all possible vigor.'

GO TO WORK.

Mr. Ellyson then urged that the county chairmen and the State Committeemer chairmen and the State Committeemen should put forth every energy to produce the very best results possible in the coming contest. He thought the campaign should be opened in carnest early in September. He said he was anxious that the fight in every county should be conducted by the local party authorities, as this would arouse a deeper interest in the work in hand.

Chairman Ellyson spoke briefly upon the importance of harmonizing the disaffected counties, declaring that the mempers of the State Committee should do all in their power to heal these breaches within the party lines. He did not think the Democrats of Virginia would have such an exciting campaign as they had in 1896, but added that this made the work the more important.

DISTRICTS CALLED. The call of the districts for statements

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

# CANDIDATES LAY PLANS FOR FUTURE

Gubernatorial Aspirants Buttonholed Friends.

ECHOES OF MEETING.

Most of the Committeemen and Prominent Politicians Have Gone Home.

CAMPAIGN IN TENTH DISTRICT.

Chairman Butler Appoints Two Bodies to Whom the Work is Assigned and Makes a Number of Appointments for Speaking Which Will Begin August 27th.

Four aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia attended the meeting of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees at the Jefferson yesterday, and while three of them were on hand as accredited representatives in the session, all of them are said to have some "talking" to their friends among the party leaders who were here concerning their plans for the race they are to make for the rich plum the Old Dominion hangs out next year.

Attorney-General Montague did not get in until yesterday morning, but Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson, Colonel R. C. Marshall and Lieutenant-Gevernor Edward Echols were on hand for the Democratic confer-ence of Tucsday night. They are a cordial, friendly lot of gabernatorial candidates, and each of them received the other with and each of them received the other with an appearance of brotherly love and fel-lowship. This is fortunately Virginia's way of doing things. When Mr. Ellyson, who is chairman of the State Central and Executive Committees, announced in the lobby of the Jeffcson yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock that the meeting of these bodies would be called to order at once in the main dining-room of the hotel, he locked arms with Lieutenant-Governor Echols, and these wo in a most affection-ate manner proceeded to that spacious hall. In the meanime Colonel Marshall and Attorney-General Montague were ex-changing good-natured greetings near the office. Some one asked where the Hon. Claude Swanson was, wondering why he was not on hand to participate in the lovefeast. It was explained that Mr. Swan-

son had found it impossible to come to Richmond. Notwithstanding the folicity that abounded among the aspirants to the office of Governor of the proudest of Common-wealths, some persinal campaigning, probably the first personal campaigning incident to the race to be run next year, was done. Each of the candidates was often the centre of a small group of friends, and more than one of them was observed a number of times in a quiet nook in earnest conversation with some leading politician from tils or the other section of the State. It is said that some plans were laid for the ante-convention work to be done in 1901, and the prospects are for an early beginning of the real battle. COMMITTEEMEN GO HOME.

Most of the State Central and Executive Committeemen and other prominent Dem-ocrats who were here to attend the meetings of Tuesday night and vesterday have gone home, though some are still at the hotels. Senator Diniel returned to Lynchburg last evening, and Congressman Jones went home last night. Hon. H. D. Flood. of Appomattox, also left for home last night, and Hon. J E. Willard departed on an afternoon trail.

The party leaders still in the city were to be seen about the lobby of the Jeffer-son last night, and these talked most sanguinely of the clances for a Democratic victory in the State and nation this year, They expressed themselves unanimously in the belief that Virginia will elect ten Democratic congressmen next November, and their estimates of Bryan's majority in the State ranged from 30,000 to 50,000. Secretary Joseph Button said it would be between 30,000 and 40,000. TENTH DISTRICT SAFE.

Just as Hon. H. D. Flood rushed from the Jefferson to catch a train for home lust night he shouted back to a group of friends sitting ir the lobby of the Jeffer-son: "Good-bye boys; I'm going to be elected." "Yes, and he vill, too," ejaculated Sen-

ator Barksdale, of Hallfax. "He's got a (Continued on Fifth Page)

# LEE GREATEST OF THEM ALL

Theodore Rocsevelt's Estimate of the Leader of Southern Armies.

Theodore Roosevelt in 1886, when he was comparatively an obscure man, published the life of Thonas H. Benton. In it be had something to my about the comparative merits of the Northern and Southern people at the beginning of the War of Seces-This book his almost been forgotten.

This book his almost been forgotten.
There is a copy of it in the State library
and on page 3Sappears the following:
"The Southeriers, by their whole mode
of living, their habits, and their love of
out-door sport, kept up their warlike
spirit; while in the North the so-called
unper disease dayloued along the lives of out-door sport, kept up their warlike spirit; while it the North the so-called upper classes developed along the lines of a wealthy and timid bourgeoiste type, measuring everything by a mercantile standard (a peculiarly dabasing one if taken purely by itself), and submitting to be ruled in local affairs by low foreign mobs, and in lational matters by their arrogant Southern kinsmen. The militant spirit of these list certainly stood them in good stead in he Civil War. The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and their leader will undoubtedly rank as without exception the very greatest if all the great captains that the Engish-speaking people have brought forth—nd this, although the last and chief of his antagonists, may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marl-borough and Wallington."

It will be sein that Roosevelt classes Grant with Malborough and Wellington, and places Lee above them all.

# BRYAN ONLY HOPE OF THE REPUBLIC

Declare for Him.

LIBERTY CONGRESS.

Every Mention of the Nebraskan's Name a Signal for Applause.

BOUTWELL RECEIVED OVATION.

In His Address He Places the Blame for the Unrising in China Unon the Occupation of the Philippine Islands by American Troops-Democratic Victory Predicted.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 15 .- The first day's sessions of the Liberty Congress of the National Anti-Imperialist League was somewhat disapointing so far as the attendance of delegates was concerned About 300 accredited delegates were present and more are promised for to-morrow In spite of the small attendance the speeches of Edwin Burritt Smith, the temporary chairman, and Geo. S. Boutwell, the permanent president, brought forth auch enthusiasm. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended and the reading of Bourke Cockran's letter was the signal for tremendous applause, but the most notable demonstration of the convention so far came in the afternoon when the venerable Geo. S. Boutwell, ex-Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Grant, concluded his address as permanent chairman with the declaration that he had turned his back on the Republican party and should support Bryan for President.

The delegates rose on their seats and tendered the ex-Governor an ovation that lasted several minutts. Tomlinson Hall was elaborately decorated with American flags and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Thomas Hendricks, and Oliver P. Morton. There were two huge banners containing extracts from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln and "Behold a Republic," referring to Mr.

and "Behold a Republic," referring to Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance, Swung directly over the spectacular platform was an immense banner with the following inscriptions:
"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression—Wm. McKinley," gression-Wm. McKinley."
"Behold a republic standing erect, with
the empires all around her bowed beneath
the weight of their own armaments-a

the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared.—Wm. J. Bryan,"

CALLED TO ORDER.

George Moncer, of Philadelphia, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, presenting Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, as temporary chairman. Prof. A. H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago, read the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Herbert S. B gelow, of Cincinnati, invoked divine blessing on the deliberations voked divine blessing on the deliberations of the body, after which Mr. Smith delivered his address. He said, in part:

"The American people must once for all put away the imperial crown which Mr. McKinley offers them. A self-governing people cannot acquire and hold power to

people cannot require and man power to rule others. There is place for none but citizens beneath the American flag. "The last six presidential elections have been determined by independent voters. These voters are to-day united in their opposition to the approval of Mr. McKinley's course. If they co-operate at the coming election they will compass his de-feat and bring the republic back to its true 'course. "Our correspondence, which extends to

the entire country, indicates that inde-pendent voters in large and increasing numbers will vote directly for Mr. Bryan. Others deem it desirable to have a third toket as a means of withholding votes from Mr. McKinley. Some believe this to be a good time to found a new and conservative party that may in time dis pute the control of the Government with the survivors of the existing parties. Each of these views is ably represented in this congress."

CHEERED FOR BRYAN. Throughout the delivery of Mr. Smith's

address the appliause was generous, but it reached its greatest volume when the temporary chairman suggested that many

of the sympathizers with the movement were disposed to give their support to William J. Bryan.
The cheers and shouts which greeted this utterance lasted two or three minutes.
After a short recess for lunch, the con-vention met again at half-mast 2. Chairvention met again at half-past 2. Chairman Smith called for short addresses from delegates. Those who responded were: Dr. W. A. Croffut, of Washington; General John Beatty, of Columbus, Ohlo; Judge Moses Hallett, of Denver; Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, and Gareliel Bradford, of Boston.

Dr. Croffut said he had long been a Re-publican, but should this year give his support to Bryan. He presented to the convention the regrets of General William Birney and ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Washington, and Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland. Gamaliel Bradford said he had taken the

long journey from Boston principally to avert what he thought would be a great mistake—namely, the nomination of a third ticket. PREDICTED DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

"This election," he said, "Is not going to be settled by the newspapers nor by the politicans, nor by the capitalists, but by the people. Now if we are going to defeat McKinley, we must all throw our solid support in behalf of William J. Bryan (great applause). Then when he sits in the Presidential chair, which he will, we will have some influence with the ad-ministration; we will be able to say that we were with him from the beginning. I think the first consideration is to defeat Mr. McKinley; but I think it is just as important to elect Mr. Bryan. I did not vote for him four years ago; I am a strong advocate of the gold standard, and I think he is mistaken about the money question, but I also think he is thoroughly earnest and honest and sincere. I have as much faith as I have in any doctrine of religion that when the people come to vote next November they will cast an overwhelming testimony in favor of William J. Bryan."

By a standing vote the convention adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with Carl Schurz in the death of his son.

D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas City, chairman on the committee on permanent organization, reported in favor of George S, Boutwell for permanent chairman.

Temporary Secretary Winslow and Mize were made permanent. GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Governor Boutwell was accorded a great demonstration when he took the gavet. He

Boutwell and Cockran

Declare for Him.

Said:

"I charge that the policy upon which this administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our Government was founded; that it will change the Republic into an Empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the Union, if our allegation is true, is the overthrow of the administration.

ministration.
"We are told there is peace in the Philippines and our sixty thousand soldiers there pines and our sixty thousand soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The President has said the Islands are ours and there will be no abatement of our rights, and there will be no scuttling policy. This seems to take the text.

rights, and there will be no scuttling policy. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy.

"I am not able to explain the policy of McKinley in taking this policy. I believe he is the master-mind in his Cabinet, and that nothing has transpired except that which he himself has originated, and he has carried it through thus far without interruption. He is the one person responsible for what has been done, and if anterrupuon. He is the one person re-sponsible for what has been done, and if we are opposed to what has been done our chief duty is the overthrow of the administration, of which he is the head. "The troubles in China have been ag-gravated and the missionaries and ambas-

sadors of the various Governments have been put in peril by the policy of the United States. It is not true that in the last ten years there have been statements again and again that it was the purpose of the various States of Europe to partition China. When we occupied the Philippines was an additional menace to the Chinese Empire, and it has led to the revolution in China and put the missionaries and am-cussadors in peril of their lives. Instead being a fortunate circumstance the fact that we were in the Ph lippines was the chief ccasion of that revolution in China. General Chaffee or General Grant to be put under the lead of a Prince of the House of Germany, or, on the other hand, is the Government of the United States to take upon itself the peril of allowing one of its officers to take command of the troops of England and France and Germany, and be responsible for all mistakes?

"Who does not see that the day of England's downfall is approaching? And we are asked to follow her example and we are asked to follow her example and tread in the imperial footsteps of Great Britain, knowing that these steps are leading the British Empire to destruction. Now is the time for the people to arrest this progress to ruin, and the laboring men of this country are the men to whom I appeal. If we accept imperialism it means that some people shall do the think-ing and the rest do the working; then the course of liberty cannot be saved."

Governor Boutwell asked the negro roters to work against imperialism for the ake of the ten million colored pupulation in the Philippines and claimed that the fact that some negroes were deprived of their rights in the South was no excuse for the oppression of the Filipinos.

FOR BRYAN.

"How is the overthrow of the administration to be accomplished?" concluded Mr. Boutwell. "There is but one available neans and you know what that is, I am for Bryan. (Tremendous applause.) I am for Bryan in spite of what he may do in coining the currency or the finances of the country This question to which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the Republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether the sliver should be worth more or less than it is? If the currency is impaired we can redeem it. It was impaired during the Civil War and we redeemed it after-

"If you have not been deceived in "If you have not been deceived in a man and he promises to do what is right, you are not to blame if you try him. Mr. Bryan to me stands in that position. Even his enemies say nothing against ham as a man. In this very city he has made the most explicit promises to pursue that really which we advante. I am disposed the most expirit primises to policy which we advocate. I am disposed to trust him. I believe Mr. Bryan is as honest in his purpose to redeem this country from its degradation and its policy of imperialism as any man who sits in this Therefore, for one, I am in audience. Therefore, for one, I am in favor of supporting Mr. Bryan in spite of

(Continued on Second Page.)

### MR. BRYAN SPEAKS TO IRISHMEN

An Address Adopted Opposing Alliance With Any European Nation-Militarism and Imperialism.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, August 15.—Mr. Bryan,
Mr. Stevenson and others made speeches at Sunnyside Park to-day, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the United Irish Societies of Cook county. The meeting was presided over by Rev. F. L. Rey noids, and the attendance was large, not-

noids, and the attendance was large, not-withstanding the stormy weather.

Mr. Bryan's speech was the first of the series, but before he was heard the as-sembly, at the suggestion of Judge H. V. Cannon, adopted an address from which the following to an address from which the following is an extract:

the following is an extract:
"We are unalterably opposed to any alliance, tacit or open, with any European monarchy, and shall resist in every practical and legal way the imposition of imperialism and militarism upon a people consecrated to freedom, and in this spirit, and with an abiding trust to the consecrated to freedom, and in the spirit, and with an abiding trust in the good sense and patriotism of the vast body of American people, we commit, as far as we may, the fortunes of the Republic of American to the strength and depublic of American to the strength and depublic of American people of American public of America to the strength and de-termination of citizens born on American soll, aided by those sons from other lands, who sought here a refuge from fopen dyranny, judicial misconstruction and military accesses.

and military exaction." THE SPEECH. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"I do not want you to think that my happiness depends upon any public office within the gift of the people of this country. I have a higher ambition than to be president. (Great applause.) The man whose happiness depends upon what

whose happiness depends about of dis-others do for him may be doomed to dis-appointment, but if one's happiness de-pends upon what he does for others, he need not be disappointed. I hope you will credit me with the ambition that is within the reach of every citizen of this land, an ambition which all can entertain and ambition which all can entertain and which to my mind is a higher ambition than that for any office, and that is an ambition to do what I can to make this nation so great and good that to be a simple citizen will be greater than to be a King in any other land. (Great applause.) "The object of my speech is a prac-tical one. I want to use this occasion to total one. I want to use this occasion to point to a great lesson. I believe the fact that this nation has here the representa-tives of all of the races of Europe gives it a peculiar advantage among the nations. The fact that the best blood of all the The fact that the best blood of all the civilized races mingles here in the development of the American character enables this nation to turn upon every question the light of universal history and avoid the

# RACE RIOT RAGES IN NEW YORK CITY

Indiscriminately.

Mob Attacked Negroes

NONE WERE SPARED.

Whites Sought Revenge for Killing of a Police Officer.

RESERVES WERE CALLED OUT.

Clubs Were Used Until the Policemen Were Exhausted-Shooting of Revolvers, Shrieking of Women and Shouting of Men Made a Perfect Pandemonium.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, August 15 .- A mob of sev-

eral hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock to-night in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race hal caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised last Sunday night by several negroes when he was attempting to arrest

colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injury is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who came here several weeks ago from Washington.

In a few moments the mob to-night swelled to 1,500 people or ore, and as they ecame violent the negroes fled into any hiling place they could find. The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out. The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidty, raged through the district, and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were ndiscriminately attacked. Scores were

CLUBS USED.

It took the combined efforts of the reserves with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts to restore order. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted, revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, pav-ing stones and other missiles.

The policeman's body was brought to The policeman's body was brought to his home to-night on Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. At once the house became a sort of shrine and from all over the vicinity men and women called to pay their respects. Many carried handsome floral offerings. As the night grew on the feeling against the negroes seemed to grow. The fact that many saloons round about were crowded had its influence doubtless on the rising tide of anger.

on the rising tide of anger. MOB GATHERS.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock an Irish A few minutes after II o clock an Irish woman, under the influence of drink, came out of the place. She set up a howl and began to recite the virtues of the dead policeman. She said that the negroes ought to be killed. Just then a young negro walked by. The white men made a rush for him and he was quickly surrounded. He was beaten and kicked and rounded. He was beaten and kicked and was rescued with great difficulty. If there had been a carefully arranged plot and this had been the agreed signal the outreak could not have been more spontan-

Men and women poured by the hundreds were set upon wherever they could be found and brutally beaten. The blacks at first offered resistance, but they were so outnumbered that they fled without delay. For the next hour the streets were filled with a rioting surging mob. It was a scene on very much the same order as took place a few days ago in

New Orleans.

New York has seldom had its equal.

The shouting of the men, the shricking of the women, the lamentations of the children, the shooting of revolvers, crashing of windows and all made a perfect pandomonium.

THE POWERS CASE.

The Jury Listens to Good Speeches Impassively. (By Associated Press.)

(By Associated Press.)

GEORGETOWN, KY., Aug. 15.—Three good seeches have been made in the Yower's trial, and the fourth is under way. The jurymen have been so impassive that the closest observer has not been able to discover the drift of their sympathies.

Victor Bradley will conclude his speech to-morrow, followed by W. C. Owens for the defense, and R. B. Golden for the prosecution and J. H. Tinsley for the defense. Colonel Campbell will speak Friday, followed by ex-Governor Brown, and Fommonwealth's Attorney Franklin will close Friday or Saturday.

The large majority of people in Georgetown still believe it will be a hung jury.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS-

Local. -Democrats plan for the coming cam--Captain Couch dies from self-inflicted

-Hot fight is on in the Tenth District.

-Jailer Britton, of Chesterfield, fined for allowing prisoners to escape. -Discrepancies found in cemetery keeper's reports. -Roosevelt's estimate of Lee. -To improve Richmonds' car service.

State. -Big freight rates paid for carrying

-News received in Lexington of death of Captain W. C. Geiger, in Philippines. -More than a dozen houses destroyed at small town of Windsor.

-Vesper Griffin (colored) sent on togrand jury for shooting two negro wo men.

—Otho Wilson, Populist chairman of North Carolina, will support McKinley.

General,

-Boutwell and Cockran declare for Bryan. Greeted with great applause. -Sensational correspondence with Fili-

-Jury in Powers' case listen to argu-ments impassively. -Bryan speaks to Irishmen. Foreign.

-Shanghai correspondent states allies have reached Pekin.

. (Continued on Second Page.

-Battle expected at Tung Chem

-Message received from General Chaf-fee announcing arrival at Matow, about twenty miles from Pekin.